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SHERIFF KING will find it useless to kick

against the pricks. So will the Board of County Commissioners. Now that Prince Bismarck has been hon-

ored with the title "Doctor of Divinity," will it be proper to speak of him as the "Rev. Mr. Bismarck, D. D."?

THE Secretary of State completed the official footings yesterday, and makes the official plurality of Governor-elect Hovey 2,200. The average majority for the entire State ticket is 2,255. Hughes, for Governor, on the third-party ticket, received 9,920 votes, while the candidate for Secretary of State received 20,163.

GEN. NATHAN GOFF has been a silent man. He has now found his tongue long enough to say that he has been elected Governor of West Virginia, and that he will see that the action of the people is not defeated. General Goff may be regarded as a man of his word; and there are indications that the Democratic fraud-mongers are hesitating in their work of throwing enough Republican ballots out to destroy the legal majority returned for Republican candidates.

THE head-line "Disappearance of a Demo cratic Chairman," which appears in all the newspapers, is misleading. The mind of the reader turns instinctively to Brice, because Brice has certainly disappeared from public view. There is no reason to suppose, however, that he took any boodle with him. It is another fellow who did that. The Ohioan has doubtless merely withdrawn from the madding Republican crowd for a time, to figure out how it was that Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan got away.

CALIFORNIANS have been taking advantage of the yellow-fever scare in Florida to "boom" their own State extravagantly, and to contrast it with the marshy and malaria-stricken gulf region, but along comes an earthquake and shakes even the forty-niners almost out of their boots. The Wabash "shakes" are preferable to the California variety, and a good many people who have "wandered East and tion as a harbor for fever 'n' ager and tough Democrats, has advantages which no other State can offer.

To pick up a paper and read of the "condition of the African slave trade" is to suggest that the sheet was a stray one printed before the war. The American who is too busy to keep posted upon foreign affairs cherishes a rather well-defined impression that trade in African slaves practically ceased when the traffic in this country was done away with. They are wrong, however, as they are apt to be about a good many matters not immediately concerning their own interests. Africa is still the prey of other nations, some seeking possession of the territory and others of the people. The natives who are carried off by the Arabs have not the advantage the old Southern slave-dealers claimed for their negroes of being associated with Christians, but are sold to people hardly more civilized than themselves. The world moves slowly, and an appallingly large part of it is yet in the depths of barbarism.

IT is settled now that had the memberselect of the Legislature from Marion county. with the "floats," been Republicans, the General Assembly would have been Republican in both branches, and we should have benevolent institution reform, election law reform and a better law for the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is almost safe to assume that, with a Democratic majority in both houses, there will be none of these things. The Journal believes in political independence. Nothing can be much worse than blind partisan slavery, but an "independence" that has not intelligence enough behind it to distinguish between a "reform" to which a party is pledged and a mere personal grievance against a candidate, is a great deal worse than the blindest partisan servility. The Republican candidates for the Legislature in Marion county were none of them "bad," in any sense. They were infinitely better personally than the Democratic candidates, and were, besides, pledged to vote for the reforms to which every intelligent, honorable and fair-minded man should be devoted. Yet, because of a mere personal grievance, something not attaching in the slightest degree to their fitness as members of the Legislature, an unreasoning attack was made, which had much to do with weakening the whole Republican ticket | willingness to share responsibility, the next

in the county and contributing to the development and spread of that itch of self-conceit and "smartness" that two years ago passed the county politics into the control of those two cherubs of Coyism, Tom Taggart and John E. Sullivan. There should be common sense even in "independence."

WAS IT IGNORANCE?

Several Democratic doctors who have held a post-mortem on the remains of the party since the late election, have stated that it died of want of intelligence on the part of the people. If they had said want of intelligence in the party we should have accepted the finding without question, but that is not their verdict. They aver that the party was defeated because there was not sufficient time to educate the people on the tariff question; that the educational process was only partially completed, and that if it could have been continued a few weeks longer the people would have become sufficiently well informed to have repudiated the doctrine of protection to American industries advocated by the Republican party and to have indorsed the Democratic doctrine of progressive free trade or a tariff for revenue only. Among the eminent Democratic doctors who have confidently asserted theis view of the case are Dr. Brice, chairman of the national committee, and Dr. Daniel Voorhees. They are quite confident that the Democracy were defeated through the ignorance of the people of the benefits of free trade, and in support of this view they point to the large Democratic vote in some of the cities. "In the cities," they say, "where the quick intelligence of the people grasped the true issues of the campaign and where the work of educating the people made rapid progress, the Democracy made large gains, but among the slow-thinking country people, who are hard to convince and till harder to instruct, we lost. We were defeated by the rural vote." This is the substance of what has been said by post-mortem Democratic doctors of the Brice-Voorhees This theory is absurd, and finds no support

whatever in the facts or circumstances of the case, or in the result of the election. The assumption that the tariff discussion was working or did work in favor of the Democracy is not sustained by a particle of evidence. They did indeed make gains in some of the large cities and manufacturing centers, but there is no evidence nor reason to believe that these gains were made on the tariff issue or were among intelligent and thinking voters. On the contrary, the Republicans have abundant proof that the tariff issue operated strongly in their favor among this class in the cities as well as in the country, and they are entirely satisfied with the results of the educational process. The gains made by the Democracy in the large cities simply show that they got the entire floating and purchasable vote. They did indeed get a large number of votes among workingmen of a class who are inaccessible to reason and governed wholly by prejudice and passion, but these are always Democrats. The Democratic gains were made mainly among the rabble of the cities. The Republicans made healthy gains in the cities, but their largest and steadiest gains were in the country. The Democratic doctors assume that the farmers voted for a protective tariff policy because they were not sufficiently well informed on the subject. It is precisely because they were well informed that they refused to vote for free trade. The rural districts and the farmer vote contributed in a large degree to the defeat of the Democracy, and all honor to them for it. The assumption that they are lacking in intelligence unwarranted. The assumption that there is more voting intelligence in the cities than wandered West" have reached the conclusion | in the country is wide of the mark. The farmers may not shout, and march, and pair things red as much as city people, but they think and reason things out in their own way and are much less apt to be swayed by prejudice and passion. In the recent campaign no class of people were better posted on the merits of the tariff question or more fully abreast with the discussion than the farmers. In their patient, careful way they thought the question clear out, and reached the conclusion that protection to American industry was the best policy for the farmer as well as the manufacturer, the best for all classes, and enough of them voted that way to make the Democratic defeat decisive.

As for an educated ballot, the largest Republican majorities in the recent election were in the States where the highest standard of education and intelligence prevails. Place Vermont with her 24,000 Republican majority, Iowa with her 30,000, Kansas with her 82,000, or Pennsylvania with her 80,000, against Mississippi with her 33,000 Democratic majority, South Carolina with her 30,-000, Alabama with her 55,000, or Texas with her 120,000. Where are the intelligence and the educated ballot? We do not find any vindication of free trade in these majorities.

THE impression that, because of their own certain and immense majority, Pennsylvania Republicans do not grow excited over party successes, is dispelled by the tremendous ratification meetings still being held and by such congratulatory messages as the following, now being received by Indianapolis citizens:

"Truly there is a God in Israel. I am delighted, happy and satisfied beyond measure over the complete and glorious victory over our enemies. Old Pennsylvania rolled up 80,000 majority, with strong Republican districts to be heard from. We're all right. I have been singing the doxology ever since last Wednesday."

Hoosier Republicans feel a special and peculiar joy over the result, but freely admit that Pennsylvanians-they're all right, too.

Now that the Democratic managers have had to give up all hope of stealing the House of Representatives, the party organs are saying it is better that their opponents should have entire responsibility for the government. Notwithstanding this view of the matter, they are unable to maintain a spirit of pious resignation when they reflect that, as one of them puts it, "a Democratic House could have prevented the manufacture of new States." With all their suddenly assumed un-

session of Congress is likely to be very harrowing to the Democratic soul. .

THERE is one firm in the East that appreciates the great value of newspapers as molders of public opinion. The Nonantum Worsted Company, of Newton, Mass., has issued the following offer, and posted it up in every room in its

"Every voter that is employed by this company will be presented with one year's subscription to any daily newspaper that does and has advocated the cause of protection; which does not mean tariff for revenue, but does mean American wages for American workmen. American markets for the American people. Protection for American homes. Let every man, woman and child of the 700 employed by this company read the speeches that were made last night, in Mechanics' Hall, before the Home Market Club, and thank God that the cause of protection has triumphed."

THE very pretty religious poem entitled "The King's Daughter," which was printed in the Journal of Nov. 4 and credited to the New York Sun, has attracted considerable attention owing to the existence, of the many societies of the same name, and its fitness to their principles. The Boston Beacon, which copied it from this paper, has investigated the authorship, and finds that it was written by Miss Palfrey, of Belfast, now Mrs. Utter, seventeen years ago, and was originally published in the Christmas number of "Old and New," a periodical then edited by Rev. E. E. Hale. The societies in question were first organized two or three years

THE Thanksgiving number of Harper's Bazar celebrates the day by appearing in a handsome cover, and by printing an amusing Thanksgiving story, by Rose Terry Cooks, the life-like illustrations of which are "worth the price of the paper," and far more. The Harpers also issue a handsomely-illustrated Christmas number of their "Frankling Square" series, which contains several original Christmas stories by well-known

THE appouncement that the prospective husband of the wealthy Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, is about to give up his present religion and get one like hers, is not surprising. An impecunious young man about to marry a tenmillion-dollar heiress is apt to be an accomodating sort of fellow.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals You have said so many good things through your paper during the last campaign and have so readily answered almost every question, that desire to ask the origin of "Going up Salt

MOORESVILLE, Ind. Thanks. The phrase originated from Salt river, a small stream in Kentucky, the navigation of which was so difficult that the discomfort of a journey up the river was thought fairly to represent the feelings of defeated politicians. We do not know when the phrase first came

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Which Legislature would Governor Gray have to call for special session from date of this letter until his term of office expires, providing he would be compelled, and whether it would be lawful, the one elected in November, 1886, or November, 18887 A CONSTANT READER

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Nov. 20. The newly-elected Legislature.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals A bet that Harrison would carry New York. Has it won? FRANKLIN, Ind.

Most assuredly, yes.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN will sell his house in Birmingham and live in London hereafter. MR. W. W. WARREN has presented the printing press worked by Benjamin Franklin, at Boston, to the Bostonian Society.

A WOMAN (Mrs. Broadway) has the monopoly of all the bill-posting done in Chicago. She covers 2,000,000 square feet of bill boards each

DR. LELAND MILLER, of Sheffield, Mass., has given \$40,000 to Williams College to establish a chair in American history, literature and elo-

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is feeling much stronger. The advent of cold weather has been to her like a toric. She feels confident of living through the winter. DURING the recent riots in Madrid the little

King of Spain was unable to take his usual daily drives. One day he stamped his little foot and exclaimed: "Tell those naughty students that I command them to go out in the country when they want to make a row."

MRS. E. T. BELT, of New York, has in her possession the commission of her grandfather, William Jones, as lieutenant of the Hanover militia, granted by Benjamin Harrison, first Governor of the State of Virginia, and the greatgrandfather of the present Gen. Benjamin Har-rison. Colonel Jones was the brother of Patrick Henry's mother.

GEN. WILLIAM SEWARD, the son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, lives in the Seward homestead at Auburn, N. Y. The house was built by his mother's father in 1816, and is surrounded by pleasant grounds. The library, which looks out over a wide sweep of lawn, is tilled with mementoes of the late statesman, whose son still sits at the desk upon which his father wrote the most and probably the best of his numerous

GEORGE PERRY, one of the editors of The Home Journal, died in Yew York on Thursday. He was about sixty-one years old, was born in Western Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College. He did work under Charles A. Dana on Appleton's Cyclopædia, and also did some writing for The Home Journal, and in 1867 was invited by Morris Phillips to become one of its editors, which position he held until

MRS. MUNSILL, of Hartford, Conn., who is one of the beneficiaries from the fortune made by Borden's condensed milk, has a peculiar fad. She takes a philanthropic interest in twins. Whenever twips are born in Hartford she at once calls upon the mother, whether she knows her or not, and presents each boby with a handsome silver porringer. Mrs. Munsill has never had twins herself, but has a warm admiration

for women who have. A FINE monument to Adalbert von Chamisso has been unveiled in Berlin. Chamisso was a lyric poet, and author of the famous tale of Peter Schlemibl, and was also distinguished as a botanist and traveler. He was a native of France, but Berlin was like a second birthplace to bim. Friedrich Spielhagen officiated at the dedication, at which were present two sons of the post, and various female relatives. One of the sons is said to bear a striking resemblance

THE Nineteenth Army Corps has prepared and forwarded to Washington, for presentation to Mrs. Sheridan, a beautiful bound album containing the resolutions of sorrow and enlogy adopted by the corps on the death of Gen. P. H Sheridan. The album was presented to Mrs. Sheridan yesterday afternoon by Col. J. G. Healy, and was received by her with warm expressions of gratitude for the renewed evidence it afforded of the love and admiration which his soldiers bore the late general.

THE Rev. James Raine, the archæologist, who has just been appointed to a stall at York Minster, was engaged one day in researches in the Minster library, when two young officers of the garrison, on a sight-seeing expedition, lounged in. Mistaking him-and not unreasonably-for a verger, they accested him thus: "I say, old fellow, what have you got to show us?" They felt sorry, however, a moment later, when the supposed verger replied: "Sir, to gentlemen we show the library; to others the door."

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Prime Minister, is short, compactly built, white-haired, gray mustached, with a round, well-balanced head, a firmly set mouth, and a pair of keen, quick eyes, conveying the impression that their owner has kept them open to no inconsiderable purpose for many a year past. His is a watchful, earnest, energetic face, the prevailing stern expression of which is only softened for a second or two now and anon, when a tension of its clear cut features is relaxed by a peculiarly pleasant

and winning smile. THE Rochester (N. Y.) Jewish Tidings says that the Jews are not carpenters and in other trades because the European guilds did not permit them to become members. It adds: "It is mouth pulpit, but his friends say that he is a bave given Harrison but three electoral votes, true that the Jews have not, in the last few cen- genius for all that. His intimacy with General with ten to Cleveland, the minority candidate.

turies, shown a great inclination to engage in farming or any other occupation requiring man-ual labor, but they are rapidly drifting into these callings. The Jewish communities of farmers in the West and the Alliance colony in New Jersey are evidence of the progress that has

MR. WILLIAM BLACK is pictured tightly built, lithe of limb, strong in the arm, capable of great physical endurance, nevertheless below the medium height. Short black hair, a thick brown mustache, a dark hazel eye, a firm mouth, a square forehead. Black gives you the idea of compact strength—a small parcel, so to speak, well packed. You might sooner take him for an artitlery officer who has seen service, a yachtsman, or a man who spent most of his life in outdoor sports and pastimes, than set him down as an author, and particularly as a

THE Austrian diplomatist, Baron Hubner, has been raised to the rank of count. Among the various posts which he filled was that of embassador to France. He was appointed in 1849, and remained till the outbreak of the war in 1859. On New Year's day of 1859 the diplomatic corps at Paris waited on Napoleon III, and the Emperor startled Europe by expressing in an abrupt manner to Baron Hubner his regret at the altered relations between France and Austria. The diplomatist is the author of an extensive work on Pope Sixtus IV, and of a Stroll Around the World. He is seventy-seven years of age.

> In billiards 'tis a curious thing Though men delight to blow, They ne'er can play so good a game
> As they did some years ago.
>
> —Boston Conrier. "MARRY in haste, repent at leisure,"

THEY NEVER CAN.

"Marry in haste, divorce at leisure,"
Is the way it is now, don't you know. FARWELL dear little Robert Allen. Gone to meet his departed Pa: In yonder lovely world up higher. Where, by the golden throne of blazing fire, He waits for his little brothers and his sisters and

Is the way the adage used to go.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE proposed dual statehood of Dakota is not a Republican plan, as claimed by the Democratic press. It is the plan of mother nature, a power that rises above the schemes of politicians. - Minneapolis Tribune.

WE believe that the pledges of the Republican party will not go unredeemed and that it will fearlessly perform its first duty at once by relieving the people of unnecessary taxation an restoring to the channels of industry and trade the money lying uselessly in the national Treasury .- Boston Advertiser.

On to statehood! is the acclaim of 400,000 long-waiting and long-suffering South Dakota vassals. Let the victorious columns stand firm until our rights have been accorded us. Every man to his gun until statehood peace is proclaimed; then may we rest from our labors. -Public Opinion (Watertown, D. T.)

LIVING within one's income does not constitute one a miser. Men who thus live save for a good purpose. They avoid debt with its temptation to dishonesty, and grow strong by the practice of self-sacrifice and control. Strength of character thus attained is sure to be crowned with success. - Fort Smith (Ark.) Journal.

MEN who have enormous stakes upon the issue of an election, which are said to have been wagered in this campaign, may very easily be tempted to commit seme corrupt or unlawful action in order to increase their chances of success. It is a demoralizing practice and public sentiment should be invoked to check it .- New

Ir we were writing to General Harrison in confidence, we would mention to him that if we had been elected President of the United States -and everybody is entitled to speculate to that extent-the first thing we would do after the returns were in and the eagles were out, would be to write the maugural address, and the last thing, to make up the Cabinet. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

It has been observed during the past twenty years that in States or communities where the Democrats have steadily held the financial management they are such imbeciles in finance and so incapable of grasping the whole situation that they almost always create a deficit. If Cleveland had been continued in power another four years the finances would have become seriously disordered .- Milwaukee Evening Wiscon-

As to the old rallying cry of the "solid South," frankly, we have lost faith in its power to relieve or better our situation. With the admission of two or three new Western States. which will be among the first performances of the new Congress, with their electoral votes added to the Republican column, the odds against us will be more decided than ever, and our case proportionately more hopeless, if our tactics are unaltered. - Charleston (S. C.) Sun.

THE Prohibitionists have scored a glorious victory in New Jersey. By their valuable assistance the State was not only given to Cleveland, but a Democratic Legislature was secured which will now repeal the temperance laws of the State. passed by the Republicans last winter, by virtue of which some of the counties have already forbidden the sale of liquor, and others have imposed a heavy tax where the public sentiment was not strong enough to prohibit altogether. -Nebraska State Journal.

Women instictively occupy a higher moral plane than men do and consequently however nuch of wrong and failure there may be in the Republican party as a whole it has such as infinitely better record than the Democratic party that as between the two the majority of the women of America, even if their husbands are Democrats, are in sympathy with the Republican party and hope through its agency, despite its faults, to achieve the greatest good for the

Nation .- Burlington Hawkeye. This proposed [Chinese] boycott may sound very formidable, but when we reflect that in 1887 our exports to China were valued at only \$6,246,626, as against imports of the value of \$19,076,780, it will be seen that if China undertakes to sever her commercial relations with the United States she will get the worst of the bargain by at least three to one. There is little danger, we fancy, of her sacrificing \$19,000,000 of annual exports to the United States out of any desire for retaliation .- San Francisco

SCARCELY any greater disaster could befall the new Republican administration than to have it set up the block and ply the headsman's ax in defiance of the civil-service reform laws. Just so far as these laws extend, we believe General Harrison will observe and enforce them. Where the law has given place to incumbents under competive examinations, and according to the proceeding provided by the law, we may rest assured they will continue in their trusts so long as they are honest and efficient. - Sacramento Record-Union.

An intelligent colored man is as likely to vote for the best interests of the community, and may as rafely be intrusted with the ballot, as an intelligent white man. These are simple principles, and they seem to us almost like axioms, yet they have been persistently disregarded in the South. The leaders of the Southern people must learn to go more than skin deep, and to base their discriminations on intelligence and character, rather than on the accident of color, before they can make enduring progress. - Boston Journal.

THERE is absolutely no sentiment in the North hateful or inimical to the real interests of the South. There is a perfect willingness on the part of the North to yield to the South all that it is fairly entitled to politically and to join with it in forwarding its industrial and economic interests fairly and to the utmost. But the North is not willing to give to the South a great deal or any more than a pro rata benefit to be derived from the association of States together as a whole, and it will resent any attempt on the part of the South to obtain more than a fair share of these benefits. - Oswego Times.

HARRISON AND MYRON REED. Their Hunting Experiences-Why Reed Decided to Eulist in the Army.

New York Tribune. General Harrison is too much of a student and has always been too busy in his profession to excel as a sportsman, but he is an excellent companion on a sporting trip. The Rev. Myron W. Reed, formerly paster of General Harrison's church, is a mighty hunter and an expert fisherman, and he and the General used to make many excursions together in former days. After returning from one such expedition, Mr. Reed told a great many stories about their, or rather his prowess, and he was even heartless enough to give his precise opinion of General Harrison as a bunter. "The General isn't much of a shot," said the reverend sportsman, "but then I can bring down ail the game and he makes a mighty good retriever." The American people seem to agree with Mr. Reed in the latter part of this estimate, inasmuch as they have just chosen Denjamin marrison to "bring back" the national government to its former

high plane. The Rev. Myron W. Reed left the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis some years ago to accept a call from Denver, Col., and there are some people who think that Plymouth Church made a great mistake in not calling him to succeed Mr. Beecher. In temperament Mr. Reed is the furthest possible remove from the inpassioned orator who brought fame to Ply-

Harrison is not his only claim to distinction, and he has a remarkable faculty for attracting all classes of people. He was a lawyer and a soldier before becoming a minister, and he knows how ordinary men feel and think. The circumstances attending his enlistment he has frequently related himself with a quiet laugh. He was addressing a great "war meeting" up in Michigan early in the war, and made a fervent appeal for volunteers to help put down the Rebellion. "Why don't you go yourself!" shouted one old fellow from the back of the hall, and the speaker was for a moment nonplussed, "I didn't know what to say," Mr. Reed says in telling the story, "but I knew I had to say something, for the audience plainly sympathized with my impudent questioner, and so I answered that I was going." And the next day he wound up his business and went. He came out of the war with the rank of Colonel.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

He Appreciates the Gravity of the Situation, and Will Speak at the Proper Time. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Chronicle has never shared in that feeling of apprehension that the South would be the object of a repressive policy under General Harrison's administration. We have seen nothing in General Harrison's speeches to indicate such a result, nor do we detect in his probable desire to call Mr. Blaine to the premiership, an adverse feeling against any section.

When such a bloody shirt organ as the Cincinnati Gazette repudiates the Foraker-Chandler plan of a new reconstruction, we do not see that the radical element of the Republican party can have any influence in the counsels of a conservative administration.

The New York Herald makes baste to assure the people of the South that there is little cause for anxiety in this direction. The Herald holds that General Harrison is bound to represent the common sense of the American people. "It is the general verdict," says the Herald, "that the future is worth more than the past."

Ex-Governor Bullock, in an interview this morning in The Chronicle, does not believe that General Harrison will have a distinctive "Southern policy;" certainly not a sectional To insure some expression from the Presi-

dent-elect on subjects which are nownearest the Southern people, The Chronicle addressed a communication to Indianapolis last week, to which the following reply has been received: "Editors Augusta Chronicle-Your letter of Nov. 10 has been received. I do not feel that I can comply with your invitation to write something upon what is commonly called 'the Southern question,' for publication in your paper. I have declined all overtures of the corto outline any policies. What I have said during the campaign is accessible to you. When an appropriate time comes, I shall not hesitate to express such views as I hold, and shall hold all my views subject to modification upon further consideration. Very truly yours, "BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Memphis Avalanche. It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the Avalanche presents its readers to-day with the verbatim copy of a letter from General Harrison, kindly furnished us by the recipient, who is pleased with the course we have pursued and who thinks it confirms the predictions we have made as to the policy of the incoming adminis-

tration towards the South: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14, 1888. Col. J. W. Jefferson, Memphis, Tenn .: My Dear Sir-Your kind letter of Nov. 9 has been

received and I am glad to know that the result of the

election brought satisfaction to an army comrade liv-I notice what you say about the situation there and assure you that I appreciate its gravity and have the most sincere desire to be informed, both as to men and affairs in the South.

I do most sincerely desire to promote the general good of our whole people without reference to State lines, and I shall be glad to have the friendly advice and co-operation of the law-biding and conservative Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON. people in all the States. It is significent of his intentions that he acknowledges the "gravity of the situation, and that he desires to 'promote the general good of the whole people without reference to

State lines," and that he wishes the co-operation of the "law-abiding and censervative" class. If it shall be shown that a solid United States is the boon for which the Democracy has paid so great a price, well may the South rest content with the bargain. The Nation can never attain its full stature until the last vestage of sectional hate has been swept away.

WHAT BECAME OF FISK'S VOTE.

Much Went to the Republicans in Jersey, but It Also Helped the Democrats. Trenton Special.

Both parties have been following the trail of the Prohibition vote ever since election. For some reason the vote disappeared. When the returns came in there were very few ballots for Clinton B. Fisk. Two years ago Fisk had nearly 20,000 votes. Last year, when there was nothing important at stake, the Prohibition vote was very large. It was 7,000 in 1884. It couldn't be that Fisk was going to fall behind or only equal St. John's vote. Fisk is a Jerseyand has heretofore been very popular. the politicians figured on 30,000 votes. The full returns show that Fisk did not receive 8,000 in the entire State. He had 12,000 less votes than he had in 1886. and only exceeded St. John's record by a few hundred. It was evident, as the Mail and Ex press predicted, that the Prohibitionists had

gone to pieces. But what became of the wreck? The Republicans got most of the prohibition vote, but the Democrats received an unexpect edly large share. It has been supposed that the Prohibitionists in Jersey came nearly altogether from the Republicans. This is not true, and a study of the vote for four years shows it. Hancock had, in round numbers, 2,000 plurality in this State in 1880. There was no prohibition ticket to speak of. The Prohibitionists cast less than 11,000 votes in the United States in 1880. In 1884 Cleveland had 4,000 plurality in New Jersey. St. John's vote was 7,000. If the Prohibitionists had all come from the Republican ranks, or nearly all, Cleveland's plurality would have been much greater In 1886, when Fisk got 20,000 votes, Robert S Green, the Democratic candidate for Governor had only 8,000 plurality. If a vast proportion of Fisk's proportion had come from the Republi cans, Green should have had a plurality of at least 12,000 or 15,000. This year the Probibition vote dropped from 20,000 to about 7,800. If the most of it had gone to the Republicans, Harrison would have had several thousand plurality, despite the Democratic gains on account of the liquer men's support in Essex, Hudson and Passaic counties. But Cleveland's plurality this year is nearly as large as Green's was two years ago. This shows that the Democrats got a considerable proportion of the prohibition vote.

The Religious Press and General Harrison.

New York Mail and Express. However much they may differ upon the question of the historic episcopate, the mode of baptism, the orthodoxy or heterodoxy of the 'probation after death' hypothesis, the editors of the religious weeklies this week are practically unanimous in their expressions of opinion concerning the result of the election of Nov. While deploring the increase betting, they declare the campaign just closed to have been "clean in comparison with many others." Those of them that allowed their columns to be used prior to election-for partisan appeals-now devote equal space exultation, contemplation or hortation, as the case may but there is one thing they all do, viz.: rejoice because of the Christian character (both public and private) of the President-elect. The Christian Enquirer may be cited as a specimen of all. It says: "Everyone will rejoice that General Harrison is a Christian whose consistent devotedness has been abundantly manifest through all his life, and neither ignored nor forgorten amid the activities of political position. Even those intemperate "Thank-the-Lord-I am-not-as-that-man" editors, who harp upon one string and declare (but do not believe) that the Republican party is the slave and suppliant too of the salcon interests of the land, even these have the candor to acknowledge that General Harrison is a Christian statesman and above The Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va.

of the Republican party, confesses that the "solid South" is breaking, says "Amen" to Henry W. Grady's recent incendiary call to a race conflist, but even it fails to discover a flaw in the character or record of General Harrison, hence it holds its peace, which is significant. Puck, having been compelled to forsake further fun at the expense of the "grandfather's hat," will, it is presumed, some day, attempt to ridicule the President's "Mother's Bible" and "Family Altar." but that they have been potent factors in making him what he is none will deny.

Indiana's Vote on Congressmen.

The congressional vote in Indiana was: Republicans, 264,556; Democrats, 259,965; Republican popular majority, 4,591. So thorough was the Democratic gerrymander that the Democrats elected ten Congressmen and the Republicans three. The Democratic party needed 25,-996 votes to get a Congressman and the Repub-

licans 88,188. If presidential electors were

chosen on the district plan, as proposed by Ben-

ton and afterwards by Morton, Indiana would

ASSEMBLY OF THE KNIGHTS

Cases Similar to that of Barry Cause Some Queer and Inconsistent Action.

Powderly Has So Far Managed Delegates to Suit His Wishes, but He and the Miners

Are Likely to Have Trouble.

The General Assembly. Knights of Labor, spent the entire day, yesterday, disposing of routine business of little interest to the general public. The committee on grievances and appeals continued to report on the cases submitted to it at the beginning of the session. One of them was that of William Gleason, of District Assembly 24, of Chicago, who was expelled for alleged irregularities in office. His appeal set forth the same cause of complaint upon which Barry based his contest, that a member could only be tried and expelled by the court of his local assembly. The case was discussed two hours, and then the assembly, going back on the precedent set in the Barry case, held in favor of Gleason. The matter now goes back to Gleason's local assembly, where a trial will be had. The action of the assembly gave the friends of Barry another opportunity to make a point against the administration, and there was some very spirited talk exchanged between the delegates of the two factions. The assembly then considered the appeal of Joseph M. Bloomer, of Toledo, O. It also is like that of Barry's, Bloomer having, without trial by his local assembly, been expelled by the general executive board. To the surprise of the Barry faction the committee reported in favor of Ploomer, holding that he must be given a trial in his local assembly. Two such reports, directly contrary to the precedent that had been set, added insult and the Barry delegates took another opportunity to remind the administration of its meonsistency. The debate indicated to Powderly and his friends that their opponents would not patiently bear more mistreatment, and the report of the committee was voted down by a vote of forty-nye to ninety-eight, so Bloome was expelled as Barry had been. There was more dissatisfaction among the delegates at noon than at any time since the assembly met. George Schilling, of Chicago, was particularly

incensed because the convention "put aside," as

he said, "all methods of decency, and framed a

new law to meet the requirements in every case

that came up." Barry said he was not surprised

at the assembly setting two precedents in one

day. He thought it proved what he had always

said, that the Assembly would employ any

methods to get rid of those who were not in

favor of the administration.

But little business was done at the afternoon session. Some time was taken up in the routine work of receiving resolutions and referring them to proper committees, after which a matter involving the oft-repeated charge that the assembly is in the interest of Powderly was brought up by the general master workman himself. George E. Detwiler, a member of district assemby, No. 24, of Chicago, is the editor of a labor paper in his city, called the Knights of Labor. Although not a delegate to the assembly, Detwiler came here and remained a few days inquiring as to its workings. He returned to Chicago on Thursday night, and on Saturday his paper came out with a column attack on the Powderly administration. The article stated that the assembly is packed in the interest of Powderly, and that Litchman and Powderly, fearing each other, had become reconciled Copies of the paper were distributed among the delegates yesterday, and Detwiler was roundly abused. Powderly, in the assembly, took the floor, and after reading the article denounced it as false in every particular, and criticised very severely any member of the order who would attack the administration. Mr. Litchman followed Mr. Powderly, and also pronounced the article false so far as it related to him. Quite a number of other speakers came after Litchman, and all took the position that no member had the right to attack the order through a newspaper. This discussion brought out the fact that a resolution had already been introduced and referred to the committee on law, providing that any member of the order who makes charges against the order, through the press, whether they be true or untrue, shall be subject to immediate expulsion by the general executive board. "It is simply another move of Powderly in the direction of centralization of power." remarked an anti-Powderly delegate, last evening. "If men are to be deprived of their freedom of speech and compelled to be the subjects of an autocrat in the person of the general master workman, but few will remain with the order. Powderly's idea is not that of free Americans."

The Knights and the Miners.

The question concerning the relations of the

miners and trades-unions with the Knights of Labor is to be renewed. It is recognized that if these two important factors are eliminated from the order it will lose much of its strength. For some time the miners have been considering the advisability of going into one organization, and many trades-unions take the position that their condition would be improved if they should sever their connection with the Knights. The mine laborers of the country are in two great organizations. National District Assembly 135, organized under the Knights of Labor, and the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers. The last named organization will holds its annual convention at Columbus, C., beginning the 5th of next month, and then, if at all, the National District Assembly of Miners will pull off from the K. of L., and join the federation. As the national district has a bona fide membership of over 16,000, the consolidation would be almost a death blow to the K. of L. General Master Workman Powderly, seeing the ruinous effect such action would be to his order. several days ago mailed a secret circular to every local assembly the Miners' National Assembly, urging them to remain with the K. of L. Among other things, he wrote: "I am informed by Brother Lewis that in all probability the Knights and the federation would resolve to throw aside both organizations and form a new association of miners. I write this that assemblies of 135 may know what is being done. If it is their wish to leave the K. of L. they should meet in their assemblies and pass resolutions to that effect, and instruct their representatives what to do in order to represent them properly. The question of deserting the K. of L. should not be left entirely to the officers. This order was not built in a day, nor for child's play. Defeat and disheartening failures have met the builders at every step, but the work has progressed, and the miners themselves know that every organization to which they have belonged has bad the same discouragements. To-day the prospects are that every bitterness of the past will vanish, and it is not fair to these miners whom we represent to ask of them to step back again to the bottom of the ladder and begin snew to build an organization of that craft simply because the officers differ as to methods. The same troubles will face the miners in or out of the K. of L. If a new organization is formed it will have to fight its way to where the K. of L. now stands. It will have to seek for recognition as we have done. I send this so that the assemblies of miners throughout the country may have opportunity to let me know where they stand previous to the convening of the Indianapolis convention. Let me know whether the proposition has been squarely submitted for your action. If there is any particular law or rule in the constitution obnoxious to the miners, let me know what it is. If there in a mournful jeremiad, deplores the triumph is an amendment desired, let me know what it is, and at the General Assembly the matter will receive fair and just consideration." One of these circulars accidentally fell into the hands of Master Workman Lewis, of the

national district assembly No. 135, who is here as a delegate, and is urging the advisability of the miners withdrawing from He was not pleasant mood over Powderly's interference with his plans, and yesterday wrote two letters in reply. One was addressed to Mr. Powderly, and the other to the local assemblies of No. 135 In his letter to Powderly he wrote: "Too well you know that the majority have gone, and they have not met in assemblies and adopted resolutions to that effect. They went out individually, silently, as they came in, and it is only known they have gone when the quarterly returns are made. Those who have gone had good reasons for their action, and those who re-

main are hoping against hope for something from this order." Mr. Lewis directs Powderly's attention to the district council by D. A. 16, when lack of organization forced the miners of Lebigh and Schuylkill to work last winter. There are about 40,000

miners there, but out of that number D. A 16